CUBA

The Spanish Reply to the Demands of the United States Government.

MR. FISH'S ANSWER.

He Holds the Madrid Administration, Instead of the Cuban Subordinates, Responsible for the -Virginius Butchery.

Spanish Sentiment Constrains Castelar.

The Republican Government Prefers Defeat and Loss of Cuba to Popular Rejection.

Situation Critical, if Not Hopeless.

Washington Authorities Witholding the Most Threatening Despatches, "in the Interests of Peace."

WAR BELIEVED TO BE INEVITABLE.

NEWS FROM MADRID.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. A Stormy Meeting Between General Sickles and the Spanish Authorities-A Mad Mob Menace Our Minister-He Resolves to Remain.

LONDON, Nov. 22, 1873. Special despatches from Madrid to the London morning journals agree in representing that the late interviews between Minister Sickles and the Soanish authorities were of a stormy character. Mr. Sickles barely escaped mobbing by the crowd which congregated in front of his residence. In consequence of these demonstrations he determined to leave Madrid, but the government having dispersed the mob and since maintained peace he has resolved to remain in the city.

THE NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Objections of the Spanish Government to Mr. Fish's Demands, and the Answer of the State Department-The Blame of the Virginius Butchery Shifted from Burriel to the Madrid Authorities. WASHINGTON, Nov. 22, 1873.

The Spanish objections to our demands are the following: -

First-That the Virginius is not an American ship, even under our laws, as she was owned by Cobons, and registered falsely in the name of Mr. Patterson, residing in New York.

Secondly-That she had forfeited even this false and, although she was afterward repurchased in the name of her former nominal owner, she was not newly registered as our laws require.

Thirdly-That she has frequently sailed during the past two years under the flags of other coun-

Fourthly-That General Ryan, whose execution

one of our reclamations, was not a citizen of the to escape a war. P(fility-that the Virginius, at the time of her

capture, was engaged in an unlawful expedition against a friendly Power, contrary to the neutrality laws of the United States, and that all on board might have been arrested, tried and convicted under these laws, both on this occasion and previously, without reference to the question whether war existed in Cuba or not.

These allegations are made the basis of the counter demands of Spain for delay, investigation or possibly arbitration, but Mr. Fish does not assent. He takes the ground that if they were known to the Spanish authorities as facts, resting upon sufficient evidence, and that the commander of the Torondo acted upon such knowledge in pursuing and taking possession of the Virginius, there can be neither difficulty nor any great delay in laying them directly before the government of the United mere assumption of facts and without proper vessel is an insult to the United States that must be renaired by the formal restoration of the vessel before any basis for investigation, discussion or arbitration concerning the other matters can be

If the Spanish authorities have been accumulat-Virginius, our government holds that the wrong done is scarely a whit the less, because the proper course would have been to present the evidence at for trial under our own neutrality laws. Such a demand, supported by sufficient proof, would not have been refused. But it was never presented, except by the commander of a Spanish gunboat to the captain of our own vessel, the Kansas, and under circumstances which left the latter without any power to entertain it. The Spanish authorities chose their own method of enforcing our neutrality laws, and our government could not, if it would, permit them to escape the consequences, by now bringing sorward evidence of which an American court of law is made the rightful judge under the court of law is made the rightful judge under the spatch received to-day and laid before the President State of Congress. Even of it could be shown that dent by the Secretary of State contained information of unfrequently meet with considerable inconvenience and annoyance from the over officious and the preservation of neutrality are in condict.

VISITORS TO THE YARD not unfrequently meet with considerable inconvenience and annoyance from the over officious time and "Captain" Waugh, who sand the preservation of neutrality are in condict.

with the law of nations, our government could not consent to the right of the Spanish government to redress them in such a one-sided and arbitrary way as seizing a vessel sailing under their protection and immunity, and treating those on board as beyond the protection of the flag that floated above them, or any flag at all.

The State Department repels any idea that this government connived at or was indifferent to any violation of our laws by the Virginius. On the not content himself with accepting the prima facie evidence of the right of the Virginius to be recognized and protected as an American vessel when he called on the Kansas to defend her against seizure by the Pizarro but actually went mal charges then made against her, and put on the fact that she had run a de facto but informal blockade of the Cuban coast, as any neutral vessel has the right to do, without incurring other risk or penalty than capture and condemnation if caught | mean apprehensions of

The responsibility of the commander of the Tornado and General Burriel is considered by our officials to be much diminished by the publication of the details of the capture and execution of the Virginius prisoners, as it now appears that the former acted under his cruising orders and General Burriel in accordance with the customary forms of trial and punishment of insurgents; but the responsibility is regarded as made more serious by shifting it upon the superior Spanish authorities, who chose to consider them back or selves entitled to settle the status and liability of the Virginius, and who must have permitted the custom to grow up of summarily putting to death all who fell into the hands of the inferior military

Affairs at Mudrid Critical, if Not Hopeless-Spanish Public Opinion Deters Castelar's Administration from Acceding to Our Demands-War This Side of the Atlantic and Defeat with Loss of Cuba Preferred to Overthrow at Home. WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 22, 1873.

Lengthy despatches received by Secretary Fish in the past 24 hours have placed the government in possession of full information of the situation at Madrid, and the admission is at least made that affairs are critical, though not yet entirely hopeless. The policy of withholding the intelligence furnished by General Sickles, and giving out only the inferences of the authorities based thereon, is continued in the interest of peace, and in the hone of easing the way to an adjustment by freeing the negotiations from the embarrassment of popular criticism while the terms are shifting.

Two serious obstacles are now understood to block the way: the first being the unwillingness of the Spanish Cabinet to concede our demands selves or an arbitration conducted or joined in by friendly Powers; and the second, the demonstration of the Spanish people against the crouching of their government before the United States.

Enough has been made known of the substance of the despatches of General Sickles to make it apparent to our government that the Castelar administration will stand absolutely alone if it should decide to avert the alternative of war by submission to our demands, losing even the support of the army, which it has succeeded in

On the other hand, a firm refusal to surrender the Virginius or release her survivors till the rights and character of the vessel and her company are better determined than now admitted by the Spaniards it is believed would consolidate sufficient support to keep Castelar and his party in power, even if Cuba should be lost and the Spanish iron-clads beaten off our ports.

As there is no pretence that Cuba would be of extinction of slavery should fellow the suppression of the slave trade, it is believed in official circles, and especially in the diplomatic circle, that if pressed too hard by our government the present Spanish administration, or any that may succeed it if it should suddenly go to pieces, will prefer even a losing fight on this side of the Atlantic to the with the first party shot, is made the occasion of chances of a violent downfall in Spain in the effort

The dilemma of the Spanish government is regarded by the Legations as an almost equal embarrassment for our own government, which cannot properly confess a desire for war or vengeance. but only for a suitable reparation for insult and injury to our flag and those under its protection.

"If this cannot be obtained from the present republican government of Spain we cannot," high diplomatic authority says, "expect to obtain it directly from the Spanish nation or from any government set up in place of Castelar."

Real Nature of the Secret Despatches Has General Sickles Kent Rock the Full Truth or Has Mr. Fish Withheld and Denied the Facts!

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22, 1873. The confirmation of the special Madrid despatch of the HERALD concerning the critical relations between General Sickles and the Spanish Cabinet, States from Havana, without the tedious reinvesti- arising out of the insolent demeanor of gation proposed at Madrid. If, on the other hand, the latter towards our Minister, has the action of that commander was taken upon the been both a surprise and a sensation here to-day, after the pains taken yesterday in official quarters evidence, the chase, capture and retention of the to secure the wide publication of a prompt and sweeping denial of the whole series of facts telegraphed to the HERALD.

The agreement of the telegrams to the London journals on the same subject places our authorities here in the peculiar situation of denying and secreting evidence to denationalize the ing what they knew to be true, or peremptorily contradicting statements before they had assertions that the government here was in con-Washington, with a request that the vessel be stant communication with Madrid, and, thereseized by the United States and brought home fore, fully informed of all that was passing, are inconsistent with this latter alternative, and the only conclusion left is that either General Sickles himself kept back the news while there was yet hopes of an adjustment, or that the officials here took the responsibility of attempting to suppress exciting information for the purpose of keeping the way open for any concessions or abatement of our original demands that further developments might suggest as proper

> ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION OF OUR MINISTER, A statement is made on authority that a despatch received to-day and laid before the Prest-

house by a large body of soldiers to protect himself and his hopsehold from violence.

PROMPT DEFENSIVE ACTION The action of the War Department, in ordering the immediate preparation and strengthening of firms in some degree the supposition that the condition; for it will be remembered that the same shows, any orders given now must necessarily be

The daily drilling of engineer officers and soldiers in tornedo praetice, the packing of tornedoes and to the length of officially investigating the infor- | igniting apparatus at Willett's Point for Key West, record his inability to find anything sustained but ling down of additional gun platforms and the objects for temporarily increasing the effective force of the defences, is well understood here to

ACTUAL AND IMMINENT WAR.

The defences of New York Harbor are announced as being at this moment ready for the combined assault of the Spanish navy, and the army engiyears, going over to Europe in small detachments and studying the system there, are as confident as that, with the assistance of the heavy smooth hores already mounted at the works, they can turn

SEND TO THE BOTTOM the most formidable vessels of Spain.

The deficiency in the reserve supply of torpe does for the several harbors occasions no anxiety, as effective substitutes can be provided as fast as water-tight kegs and casks can be collected, and in a very short time an abundant supply of submarine wire for conducting the exploding sparks will be on hand ready for distribution.

Opinion of Judge Pierrepont-"We Shall

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22, 1873. Judge Pierrepont, of New York, who has been here for the past two days, was entertained hast night by Secretary Fish, several other members of the Cabinet being present.

His opinion is that there will be war, as he does not see how hostilities are to be avoided, considering the attitude of Spain, the preparations of our government and the popular sentiment in both countries.

The fact that Judge Pierrepont declined to take part in the demonstration at New York a few nights ago, on the ground that he was not sufficiently advised of the facts, and that he has been in conference with both the President and Secretary Fish during his stay here, gives unusual weight to such an opinion, apart from his former official relations with the administration and the frequency with which his counsel been sought by our government since these relations were terminated.

It is understood that Mr. Pierrepont has been fully advised of the position taken by the government and the information received at the State Department from Havana and Magrid.

NAVAL PREPARATIONS.

Business at This Station Progressing Favorably-The Storeship Supply in Port-Official Changes. Rusiness continues brisk at this station. Every

department of labor at the Navy Yard is kept going night and day and there is no indication of any cessation until the soiled flag of the Union has been lifted from the Spanish mud in which it has been so long trailed.

WORK ON THE SABBATH. Acting on the principle that "the end justifies the means," the Sabbath day quiet will be broken in upon by the clicking of the machinists', carpenand calkers' hammers at the Navy Yard is the life of business and Uncle Sam means just that, judging from the tone of our instructions." remarked an official with whom the HERALD commissioner conversed yesterday. Yesof which number 110 were absorted by the Coustruction Department and the remainder by the Steam Engineering, Ordnance, Equipment and Provision and Clothing bureaus. Additional requisitions for men are constantly coming in to the Advisions of labor. To-morrow in all probability 400 men will be taken on to hurry up the Dictator. which vessel was expected to arrive from New London hourly last night. She will be hanled slong side the iron triple turreted ship Rosnoke, which latter is lying at the cob dock. The Nipsic, which

The Storrship Supply, 52 days from Trieste, arrived at this port yesterday, after a stormy passage. She carried American works of industry to the Vienna Exposition last spring. Her Captain, who paid his respects to Admiral Rowan yesterday afternoon, reports that on Monday last they were in the centre of a cyclone, the barometer registering the lowest ever experienced, 28.00. Her officers, a list of which was received through the courtesy of the Admiral's secretary, Mr. Yardiey, are as follows:—Captain—Charles A. Baboock.

Lieutenants—James M. Forsyth, William Weich, E. C. Pendieton and William Swift.

Masters—W. E. B. Deihay and C. Curtis, Passed Assistant Surgeon—F. M. Dearborn.

Assistant Paymaster—W. W. Barry.

Captain's Clerk—C. B. Harris,

Pay Cerk—C. E. Jennings,

Bootswain—Edward Bonsall.

Acting Carpenter—W. H. Barrett.

Midshipmen—Charles Ferrill and Chauncy Thomas,

The vessel will be continued in commission, but

The vessel will be continued in commission, but her Captain, who has had considerable active service, together with his reliew officers, will be detached and ordered to duty on some of the iron-class now fitting for service. This latter sphere is far from being congenial to the feelings of officers, who object to the "cooped up" quarters of monitors. The subjoined history of the Supply may not prove uninteresting at this epoen:—

The Supply was bought in 1846 and loaded with stores for the Mexican war, throughout which campaign she served. It was this vessel which Lieutenant Commander D. D. Porter, now Admiral, brought the camels from the Mediterranean sea, when it was thought that they could be made useful in Texas or New Mexico. On the breaking out of the rebellion, under the command of Commander H. Walker, now Resp Admiral, she took the reingees from Pensacola—men women and children—whom the rebels had driven out in of Fort Pickens, thus enabling the commander of the fort to hold out and defend the same until provisions could be sent him from the North. This ship has carried stores to every quarter of the globe, and is now ready once more to carry her share of ammunition for the "inner man" in the

stores to our fleet in Cuban waters,
OFFICIAL CHANGES.

The following officers at this station are under orders:—Carpenter Peter T. Ward has been detached from the receiving ship Vermont and ordered to the sloop-of-war Brookiyn, fitting out at the Charlestown Navy Yard; Carpenter George Anderson has been detached from duty at this station and ordered to report for service on board the Colorado; Sailmaker J. C. Bradford has been detached from the Vermont and ordered to the Colorado. The latter ship will go into commission becomeer I, and Captain George M. Ransom is exceedingly anxious to get away to the scene of action. At present he is executive officer of the yard.

yard.

The Gettysburg, Captain McRitchie, sailed from this port with stores for Newport and Boston last night.

vent "loaiers" from crowding into the yard and usurping the time of men employed there to work, it is not the intention of the authorities to exclude respectable people who desire to gratify their carlosity by looking at the work in progress between the hours of nine A. M. and three P. M., upon any day, Sundar excented.

The United States monitor Dictator, Captain Mintoyne, from New London, for New York, is at anchor off the Herald Dictarding at Whitestone.

Naval Assignments.

WASHINGTON, NOV. 22, 1873. Pay Inspector W. W. Williams is ordered to the Colorado on December 1.

Sai maker William M. Howells to the Franklin. Lieutenant James R. Selfridge Fom the Washington Navy Yard, and Lieutenant William H. Parker and Master E. J. Arthur from the Hydrographic office and ordered to the Franklin.

Gunner Thomas R. Wilson and Boatswain John McCaffrey from the Portsmonth Navy Yard: Carpenter if. M. Griffiths from Boston and ordered to the Frankiin.

to the Franklin.

Boatswain Andrew Milne and Gunner George P.
Cus. man from the nava station at League Island;
Carpenter Peter T. Wood from the Vermont, and
Salimaker George T. Louglass from the Sabine,
and ordered to the Brooklyn.

Carpenter George 1. Anderson from the New
York Navy Yard and ordered to the Colorado.
Gunner C. C. Neal from the Canandaigua and
ordered to the Physic.

ordered to the Phria.
Surgeon G. W. Wood from the Naval Hespital at
Mate Island and ordered to the naval rendezvous

at Sen Francisco.

Passed Assistant Surgeon W. J. Simon from the the naval rendezvous at San Francisco and ordered to return home and report arrival.

Naval Preparations at Washington WASHINGTON, Nov. 22, 1873

The steaming Rescue leit Washington Navy Yard this afternoon with 150 barrels of powder The steamer Fortune, which is on the ways receiving an overhauling, has had her torpedo spar taken out and will be launched on Monday. An extra force is engaged on the Shawmut, and extra time is being made by the men at work on the machinery. A new suit of sails is being made for her, and she will be fitted for sea at the earliest Gwing to the sickness of a number of the marine

guard at the gate the guard has been reinforced by 20 men from headquariers. On the receiving ship Rehef there are a number on the receiving sup kener there are a number of seamen, but the work of recruiting is rather slow, about ad zen having been shipped during the week. There have, however, been a number of inquiries as to time and mode of enistment, and it is probable that all the men needed will be

The Philadelphia Navy Yard-The Preparations for War-An Accident to the Manhattan-Off For Cubs.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 22, 1873. The ceaseless activity which has for some days past been apparent throughout all departments of the Navy Yard is in nowise abating. Large additions to the working gaugs in all the shops have swelled the number of employes far beyond any day since the war. The vessels now in the yard are demanding the entire energy of the construction and equipment departments. The double turreted monitor Terror is having the heavy wooden beams under her turrets replaced by wrought it on stanchions. Her guns are all in good condition and her engines are being thoroughly overhauled. The monitor Ajax is still on the dry dock, having her hull cleaned and painted. She will in all probability go back into the water on Monday. The menitor Manhattan, Commander Yates, was ready for sea vesterday afternoon, and was to have dropped out into the stream at sundown for a start this morning, but about four o'clock a very serious leak was discovered about two feet below the water line, amidships, on the starboard side. The wardroom and the officers' quarters were all wet, and for a few minutes serious fears were entertained that the Manhattan would go down at the side of the South wharf. An examidown at the side of the South wharf. An examination of the leak demonstrated that it was not serious. A large gang of workmen were at once de affect to lighten the monitor. A large part of the stores and provisions and about fifty tons of coni were removed to the wharf. The work continued all night. The Manhattan is now wen up out of the water, and the leak, which arose from the parting of several rivers, while the repaired at once so that she will go to sea in the morning. The discovery of the leak was quite ortunate, as the results, had the monitor encountered a heavy gale cutside, might have been very serious and have resulted in the loss of the crait with all on board. The following is a list of her officers:—

of her officers:— Commander—A. R. Yates, commander—A. R. Yates, commander—Lieutenants—Thomas Perry and Isaac Haziett.

Masters—N. E. Mason and N. E. Niles.

Assistant Sergeon—F. Z. Derr.

Assistant Paymaster—George A. Deering.

Physt Assistant Engineers—John Lowe and Hiram

Parker.

Pirst Assistant Engineers—John Lowe and Hiram Parker.

Second Assistant Engineer—John T. Smith.

THE POWNATAN,

Captain J. C. Beaumont, will sail from the yard tonight, although it is probable that she will anchor inside the Cape until to-morrow morning to await the coming of the Manhatan. The Powhatan will act as convoy to this monitor, and, when the sea is not too heavy, will give hera line. She has provisions and stores aboard for a long cruise. She is still taking in coal. Captain Beaumont is anxious to get 10 cluban waters. His pride in the nation under whose flag he serves finds in the nation under whose flag he serves finds expression in cool but firm demands for the windication of American honor. Every officer on board, inspired with the fervor of their commander, is ready, even anxious for war. The officers and men of the United States Navy are, as far as I have been able to judge from numerous interviews, for immediate hostifities.

The officers of the Pownatau are as follows:—
Captain—J. C. Beaumont.
Lieutenant Commanders—B. J. Cromwell, executive officer; C. F. Smitz, navigator.
Lieutenants—F. M. Gove, J. H. Dayton and J. M. Grimes.

tive officer; C. F. Smitz, navigator.

Lieutenants—F. M. Gove, J. H. Dayton and J. M. Grimes.

Mast-rs—T. M. Etting, J. P. Wahis and S. H. May.

Ensigns—Hupo Osternaus, J. P. J. Augur, T. G. C. Saulter, C. F. Vrecland, A. C. Dillingham, H. L. Green and G. F. W. Hollman.

Chief Engineer—W. W. Dungan.

First Assistant Engineer—W. W. Heaton.

Second Assistant Engineer—W. W. Heaton.

Second Assistant Engineer—Harre Webster.

Cadet Engineers—L. W. Wooster and R. R. Leitch.

Surgeon—S. D. Kennedy.

Assistant Surgeon—M. H. Simmons.

Faymaster—L. G. Bhings.

First Lieutenant of Murbies—J. M. T. Young.

Captain's Clerk—J. De Bree Higgins.

Boatswain—J. B. Aiken.

Gunner—Jos. Smith.

Carpenter—L. Cooper.

Saibnaker—George C. Boetum.

Paymaster's Clerk—J. A. Delvis.

It is very provable that the Powhatan will serve as the flagship after her arrival in Cuban waters.

The Worcester is not so large as the Powhatan, and it is regarded as more than likely that Admiral Scott will remove his quarters on board the larger vessel.

Progress of the Preparations at the Charlestown Navy Yard-2,100 Men Busy on the Franklin and Brooklyn. BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 22, 1873.

The hum of brisk and busy preparation at the Navy Yard grows louder each successive day, as there is a constantly increasing force of men and consequent activity in the many departments. Under the imperative orders from the Secretary of the Navy, at Washington, to burry the work night and day the time of officers and men is completely occupied in their execution.

The Commandant and chief executive officers are busy in apportioning the work to every necessary department, and immediate reports are made of every important step in its progress. The force of men is increased just as fast as it is possible to work them to advantage, although to-day the rush of employment was so great that the gates were closed against admittance. Every department is

closed against admittance. Every department is worked as long as can be. In the equipment department work is continued until half-past ten o'clock at night, while the engineers' and steam engineers' department is run during the whole 24 hours. To-morrow (Sunday) the bell will ring, and the whole force of workmen will be employed, the same as on week days.

There has been an unwonted attendance of visitors since the hurry began; and, even in the cold, threatening weather, the work on the Franklin is watched by numerous outsiders. The Franklin is in the dry dock, and the main work at present upon her is in the interior, though, at the same time, the old copper is being torn off the bull for the jurpose of calking. The Constructor reports that this vessel will be prepared to receive water in her tanks to-day, and 20,000 gallons will be required.

The work on the Brooklyn, which will not be finished until some time after the Franklin is ready, consists at present of putting in new boilers.

The riggers commenced work upon the Franklin,

The riggers commenced work upon the Franklin, yesterday.

The force of marines is being enlarged and a recrinting office has been established in Blackstone street, Boston. A few men are enlisted every day and are at once sent over to the Charlestown Yard.

The number of employes at the yard at bell ringing last night was 2,105.

Captain W. T. Truxton will command the Brooklyn, and Captain Edward Simpson the Franklin.

First Engineer Hartis has been detached from this station and ordered to report at Norfolk, Va., for duty on board the Despatch.

A Suspicious Visit to the Dictaron Washington, Nov. 22, 1873.
The following was received at the Navy Department to-day :-

COMMANDANT'S OFFICE, New London, conn. Now. 23, 1873.
Sir.—I deem it of sufficient significance to inform the department that has night, about nine o'clock, two men, representing themselves as navai engineers, appeared at this station and directed the watenman on duty to furnish them with a lamp, as they wisned to visit the United States steamship Dictator; but, not having a pass from the commandant, they were refused permission and referred to the boatswaln, living at the station. About an hour later they reappeared with a light and with the evident intention of x ing on board the Dictator. Upon being stopped they fired upon the watchman and ran. Their are was returned by the watchman, who pursued them, but without effecting their arrest. Very respectfully.

RICHARD WORDEN. Commandant.

To Hon. George M. Roberson, Secretary, &c.

To Hon. GEORGE M. ROBESON, Secretary, &c.

THE ARMY AND FORTIFICA-TIONS.

Preparations to Equip Our Armies and Defend Our Coast.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22, 1873. It seems not to be generally known that there have been preparations quietly going on under the direction of the Secretary of War for placing our arsenals in condition to supply the wants of an condition of the armament of our fortifications for the successful detence of our harbors against a

the successful defence of our harbors against a hostile attack by iron-clads.

The ordnance department of the army is at this moment in most active preparation for a state of war, and is ready to supply an army with an entire equipment of war material, including the most approved breech loading arms and field and seige bat eries of artiflers with every kind of ammunition. The telegraph has been vigorously used urging forward every preparation to the extent of the ordnance appropriation. The ordnance officers are fully anye to the gravity of the occasion and to the necessity for ample preparation to meet all demands should war be the result of our present complications.

demands should war be the result of our present complications.

While from the nature of the case the navy had to take the active initiative the War Department is fully alive to the crisis in quiet preparation for the future.

Harbor Defences-Torpedoes to Salute Hostile Iron-Clads.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22, 1873. The Chief of the Engineer Corps has sent orders to the various officers of the Engineer Corps in charge of the narbors along the coast, to put them in proper defence for any possible attack from the sea. The Engineers' Department will also at once prepare torpedoes, with the necessary electrical cable instruments, tackle, &c., to be planted at proper points along the coast. This action has been determined upon for some time, and the torpedoes being in readiness, this was considered a very proper time to put them in position.

THE FEELING IN THE CITY.

The excitement on the Cuban question was at fever pitch last night; in the hotels, notably at the Fifth Avenue, where every person seemed to have no other topic of conversation. Tweed was only casually mentioned, and the question to be heard on all sides was, what will Congress do about the matter? and, "if the United States puts up with this, it will suffer anything at the hands of the Spaniards." It is useless to dissimulate that the ery on all hands was for war and for a severe punshment of the Iberian butchers. At the Grand Central Hotel, where a large number of Indian chiefs and their squaws had arrived from Washington, few people were heard discussing the appearances presented by these not very noble red for in the corridors, as at the Pifth Avenue, Cuba and Spain were words heard at every step. Among other hotels, where the discussion was carried or with great animation, may be mentioned Barnum's and the Metropolitan Hotel.

A CUBAN WITH AN IRISH NAME.

A HERALD reporter had the good fortune to meet at the Astor House last evening Mr. John Dugan, a native of Cuba, and formerly a very wealthy and Mr. Dugan is a tall, handsome man, remarkably we'l preserved, and of about 50 years of age. He. like a great many other Cubans, sacrificed all he possessed for the sake of free Cuba, and now finds himself, in his advanced years, a stranger in a

The following conversation ensued between Mr. Dugan and the reporter.

REPORTER-What do you think of the probability of war with Spain, Mr. Dugan?

Mr. Dugan (smiling) -I will tell you what the upshot of the matter will be, Don Quixote will smooth down Mr. Fish and will blarney him in this fashion, I'll give it you in Spanish if you will allow me:-"Famos Compadre Fish, a arregiar este negocio; entre nosotros no habra novedad;" which being treely on't let you and me fall out, as

translated means, "Don't let you and me fail out, as v: understand each other."
But, speaking seriously, all the Cubans want is belligerent rights and the power to recruit men in the United States. "Mark my words," said Mr. Dugan, with emphasis, "give is this chance, and we will soon rid Cuba of Spaniards and the csure of their government in the Western Hemsphere. We Cubans, want to free Cuba ourselves, and if we are granted belligerent rights we can arm thousands of white and colored men in Cuba who are only waiting for the means to be able to attack the Spaniards, and join the rabks of their Cuban brethren, fighting for their homes and liberty."

CONGRESSMAN MERRIAM, OF NEW YORK.
In conversation with Congressman Merriam, of New York, at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, has evening, he delivered himself as follows to a Herallo reporter:—

porter:"I believe that our government will do what is

ne delivered himself as follows to a Herald reporter:—

"I beheve that our government will do what is right in this Spanish matter. Let us have patience a little longer till we hear further and corroborative details. Naturally the blood of every American boils when he reads of the Sant ago massacre. I know mine does. But it is useless for us to act precipitately in the matter, and to rush into war, like a pack of mad boils. War, in my opinion, is a terrible thing, and ought not to be lightly undertaken. I think one of the noblest achievements of modern civilization has been the arbitration in the case of the Alabama.

Reportere—Do you think that a similar proceeding would meet the exigences of the case?

"Momerican well, I am hardly able to answer that question new. Spain, as you know, has a bloody history, and it is clear to the eyes of the civilized world that she is unable to control Cuba. The authorities on the island often dely the home authority, and I am inclined to think that general satisfaction would take place in the United States of Cuba were annexed. And then the question of slavery arises. The present appears to me to be a good time to cause its suppression. The thirst or gold on the part of the Spaniards has made their name execuated allover the known world.

REPORTER—The generally summised that Minister Sickles will bring about a rupture between the two countries for his own honor and glory.

Mr. Merriam—Well, I know nothing about that, only I should like to see the place occupied by a cooler head. Here Mr. Merriam broke out into a smile and said, while speaking about the Spanish business, I am put in mind of what one of my constituents said to me the other day. He spoke as follows:—"You represent us in Congress, don't your don't lick those Spaniards we'll itck you." "Very well," I replied, "see what congress does, and you won't be disastisfied, I guarantee." And with this assurance i was allowed to depart.

"I remember," continued Mr. Merriam, "being an eyewittees at thavana twenty years ago to

never lorget my indignation, which is now reawakene to as full a pitch by the Santiago massacre."

Reporter—What action, in your opinion, will
the British authorities take in this matter?

Mr. Merkiam—I have no doubt that they will
co-operate with us should we wish is, for there
were 10 of their subjects on board the Virginius,
they say, but whether they were killed or not i
can't say. But, happen what may, the dignity of
our banner must and will be protected. The peopie demand it, and Congress will be icund no laggard in the matter. The country is terribly agitated over the matter, and justly so,

MR. MEIGS, THE BANK EXAMINER.

This gentleman was found at the Fifth Avenue
Hotel, and in reply to a question as to what ne
thought of the Situation remarked:—

"I believe we shall have a Yankee protectorate
in Cuba, just as John Buil established one on the
Mosquito Coast territory, and held it for several
years, until it reverted to the possession of the
Mexicans."

INTERVIEW WITH DR. MANUEL GOVIN.

boilers.

The riggers commenced work upon the Franklin, yesterday.

The force of marines is being enlarged and a recruiting office has been established in Blackstone street, Boston. A few men are enlisted every day and are at once sent over to the Charlestown Yard, The number of employes at the yard at beil ringing last night was 2,105.

Captain W. T. Traxton will command the Brook-lyn, and Captain Edward Simpson the Franklin.

First Engineer Harris has been detacted from this station and ordered to report at Norfoik, Va., for duty on board the Despatch.

The Portsmouth Navy Yard.

Portsmouth Navy Yard.

The United States steamer Maybower is ordered

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from this station to Norfolk and will probably sail | Dr. Govin and Mr. De Cordova cleared the Virginius at the Custom House at Kingston for her voyage to Port Limon, in Costa Rica.

WESTCHESTER WANTS WAR.

The People and Press on Spanish Insolence-Recruiting for the Cuban Army of Occupation at Sing Sing. The defiant attitude of Spain since the barbarons

massacre at Santiago de Cuba, together with the

studied insolence of her minions towards the diplomatic and consular agents of our government, have aroused throughout Westchester county an intense feeling of hostility towards that bloodthirsty nation. At all places of common resort, wherever two or more citizens may meet, the probability of a war with Spain is eagerly discussed, while a leverish anxiety to learn the "latest news is observable even among those more staid citizens who are not wont to take any special interest in passing events. The apparent tardiness of the State Department at Washington in not having, ere this time, made the inhuman butchers in Cubs to feel some of the "stripes" which are symbolized by our outraged flag, comes in for its share of denunciation, and the pertinent question "Is peace so desirable as to be purchased at the price of national dishonor?" meets with such a unanimous response as can only proceed from the lips of a patriotic, high-minded and brave people. The local newspapers, where they have any views at all to express upon the situation, urge that the national honor and dignity be maintained, at all hazards, and the leading republican organ, published at Yonkers, which in the past has only re-echocd the sentiments of the administration, in its last issue concludes an editorial article on existing affairs in Cuba as follows:—"A war with Spain would make the administration more popular than any of its predecessors. Even its mistakes would be overlooked. There is a powerful temptation to

issue concludes an editorial article on existing analys in Cuba as follows:—"A war with Spain would make the administration more popular than any of its predecessors. Even its mistakes would be overlooked. There is a powerful temptation to adopt extreme measures. We write against pressure, even in saying that we hope for reparation without bloodshed; but we are unequivocally and unqualifiedly in favor of occupying Cuba, and holding it, if not for all time, at least until its present rulers are swept from power. If that condition is not soon accepted, then let our voice be for war and annexation. Halfway measures no more. Free Cuba1 and America supreme in the Antillea."

Especially among the young men is the war fever almost at its height, causing the results of the recent money panic in rendering employment scarce, to be overlooked it not almost forgotten. It is enough for them to know that "the flag" has been insulted, spat upon, while American citizens were dragged from beneath its folds to an ignominious death, and all that they desire now is a speedy opportunity of meeting the mongrel miscreants on Cuban soil. In the matter of recruiting Sing Sing village has taken the lead. At that place Captain A. W. Jennings, a practical, soldierly Teupon, who has seen service in the Schleswig-Holstein war, and who for some years held a captain's commission in the National Guard of this State, is organizing a company to be known as the "Sing Sing First United Artillery," Already 35 members have been enrolled, while numerous applications are being hourly rejected, as none but picked men, and those who have seen active service, will be accepted. It is confidently expected that the requisite number will be completed by the middle of this week, when the company will parade the willage with music and banners. Captain Jennings assured a Heisalto representative yesterday that the "quisste number will be completed by the middle of this week, when the company will parade the willage with music and banners. Captain Jennings assure

WAR EXCITEMENT IN NEWARK.

Abrupt Departure of General Sherman for Indianapolis.

The war fever runs high in Newark, and there is slight doubt but that a call for troops by the President would receive prompt response so far at its fair quota is concerned. The confirmation of the HERALD's special Madrid despatch of the previous government's ultimatum, greatly increased the ex citement; but when it was made known that grave probability existed that the administration would supplement its brave words by inaction and shift over the responsibility of the question on Congress there was considerable chop-lading, more especially in those circles which had been crowing loudest over the conduct of the government. Even in quariers where the "calminess" of the government is praised the lact is still admitted that delay is useless. On this point the leading administration organ of New Jersey says:—"We see Spain to call off her dogs, but the dogs cannot be made to odey the order. We see but one way on of it. We must go in particles and punish the dogs." The tone of the advertigation press is virtually the same. Further delay is denounced as not only dangerous, but absolutely cowardly. The fact of the right of the Virginius to the protection of the American dag being settled, the duty of the government, as set orth, was to "make just such demand as it has made, excepting the slavery point, and give 48 hours for a reply. Then, if the reply were satisfactory, all right; if hot, a moment should not have been lost by our government in the work o occupying cluban waters and cluban soil with United States forces, and the compaision from the Spanish cutthrouts

The officers of the Second regiment have resolved to tender their regiment to the government for service in Cuba a neceded. So has Company A, of the Veteran regiment.

The Sherman programme was that the distinguished soldier was to spend yesterday forenoon in Newars, making a proper inspection of the Exhibition building. In consequence, however, of a despatch summoning him to Indianapolis, he was competed to forego his visit, and, with his aide, Colonel Audenreid, started for the West on an early train. While in Newark saveral attempts were made to draw the General out on the Cuban question, but without any great degree of success. All that he could be got to say was that in strength our figating resources were equal to the worst emergency he thought it likely to arise. He was not in rayor of going off half cocked.

WAR SPIRIT IN RHODE ISLAND.

Henry Ward Beecher Lectures at Providence and Advises "Government to Wait a Little Longer"-The Pulse of the People Beats for War-Good Field for Recruits-Senator Sprague, the "Soldier Governor," and Major General Burnside, Both Ready for Action-What Senator Anthony Says. PROVIDENCE, R. L. Nov. 22, 1973.

Renewed interest was given to the Cuban ques-

tion by remarks of Henry Ward Beecher upon it in his lecture here last night in the Lyceum course. The war fever is up to such a pitch that Mr. Beecher could not reirain from departing from his regular subject-"The Wastes and Burdens of Life"-and touching upon Cuban affairs; and when thus speaking the great Plymouth church orator eleguent plea for poor, down-trodden and on pressed Cuba. From the depth of his heart he BADE A GOD SPEED TO THE STRUGGLING INSURGENTS. complimenting Spain, however, at the same time, for her efforts to regain her once proud position as a nation and shine forth under the giorious light and freedom of a Republic. As an advocate of the Gospel of peace, Mr. Beecher could hardly

lavor any sudden, precipitate war, preferring, if the thing is possible, a peaceful solution of the present difficulties. He thought our government VINDICATION OF ITS INSULTED PLAG, which vindication, he believed, would be all the

which vindication, he believed, would be all the clearer by such waiting. He said it would be well to "wait long, and then wait longer" before appealing to the arbitration of the sword. It will, he thought, esbecially be a much better arrument for this great American people than to waste our fower and the wait of the system of all, our men. Mr. Beecher closed with the emphatic remark—"I saylet us wait!" The remarks of the pulpit and platform orator were at times applauded, especially in his eloquent expression of sympathy for close; but it was evident ing advice to "wait" did not suit the audience, who had and stiff have fresh in their minds the refusal of the Spanish butchers to "wait" and their massacre of their poor, defenceless victims. When the last remark of Mr. Beecher, given above, was uttered, the andience thought to give a practical illustration of impatience instead of "waiting," and at the same time show their bisting. The stellecturer advocated. About 50 of the persons arose to leave the hall, and they were followed by as many more, and Mr. Beecher's auditors were considerably lessened in number in a very short time.

MUCH CONFUSION

prevailed for as much as ten or fitteen minutes, leaving the lecturer in anything but a pleasant position. After order had been finally restored Mr. Beecher returned to his regular subject upon which he came to lecture, and concluded his remarks without further interruption.

Mr. Beecher, room what I am able to observe, does not redect

The Opinions op the Masses, for the expression here on nearly all sides is that